Linking Leadership to Learning

Regional Meetings

Why we are here?

To discuss

- how we can better prepare principals,
- provide policy and statutory
 - legislation, and
- create conditions and incentives that will ensure every school has a high quality school principal.

The Problem is National

Without overall improvement in our educational system, our country will suffer.

- Increasingly, other nations have better academically prepared youth;
- Rates of college-going and degree attainment outpace our own.

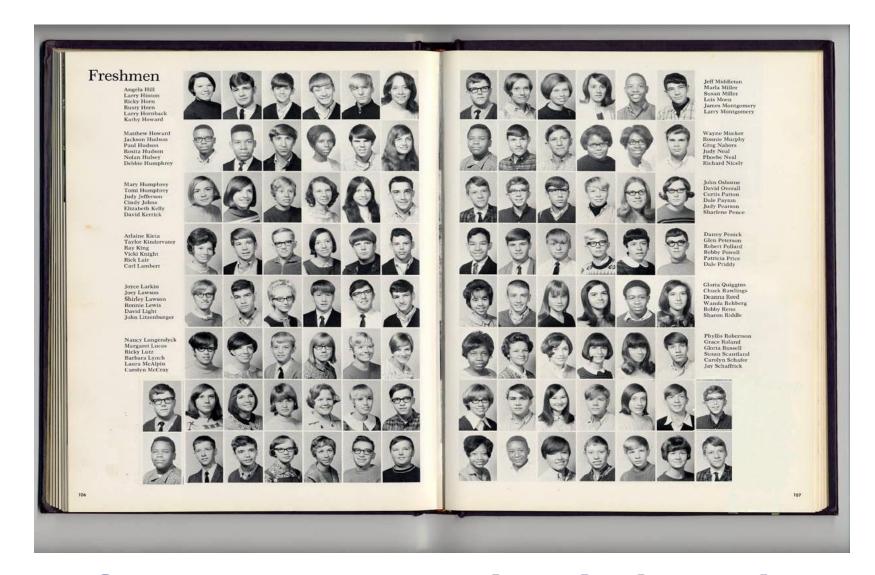
Why: The Problem

- In our economy, a high school diploma is not sufficient to earn a family-sustaining wage.
- Too many students, particularly minority and disadvantaged youth, are not preparing for or adequately prepared to enter postsecondary education.

42.5 % of all Kentucky School Districts are 20 or more points from the goal of reaching 100 by 2014.

35% of all Kentucky Schools are 20 or more points from reaching the goal of 100 by 2014.

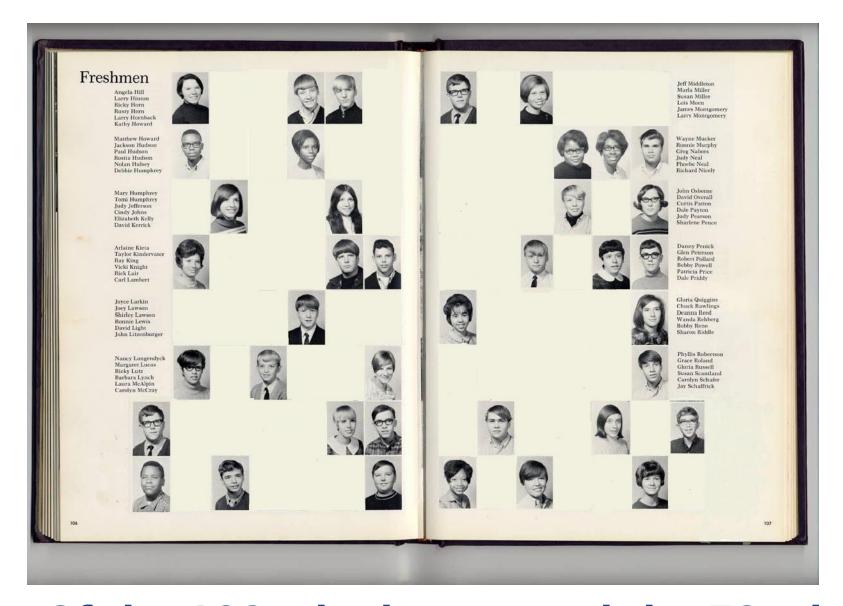
There are 110 additional schools in Kentucky that are 10 or more points from the goal of reaching 100 by 2014.



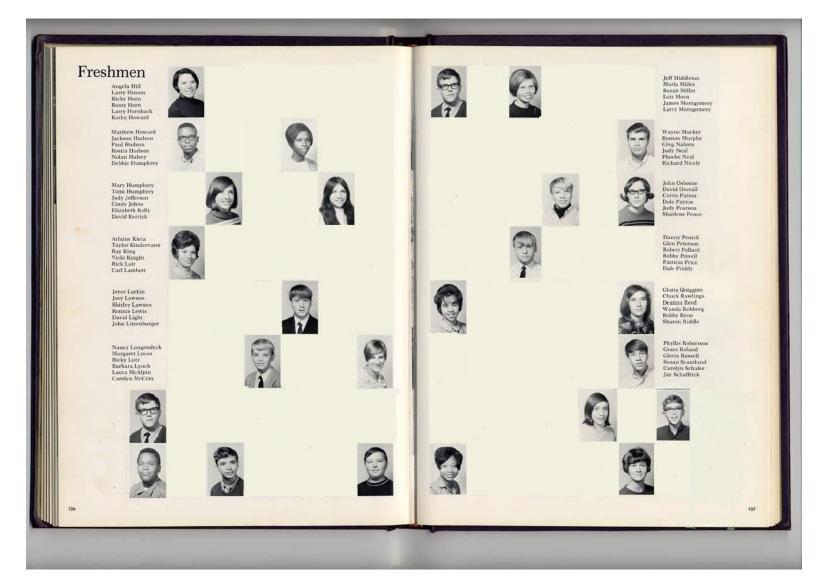
Out of every 100 Kentucky ninth graders....



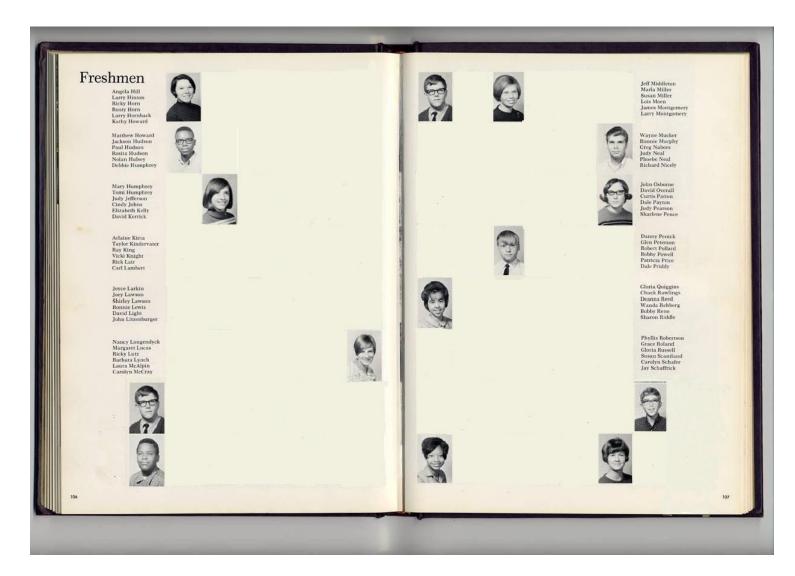
....65 70 graduate from high school....



....Of the 100 who began, and the 70 who graduated, only 39 enter college....



26 are still enrolled in the sophomore year

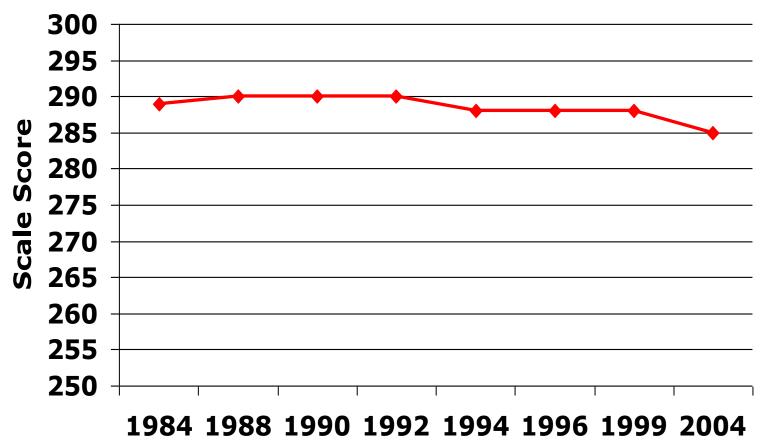


...and 17 graduate from college.

Challenges

- School and community culture
- Leadership
- Capacity to personalize education

Achievement Flat or Declining in Reading, 17 year olds, NAEP



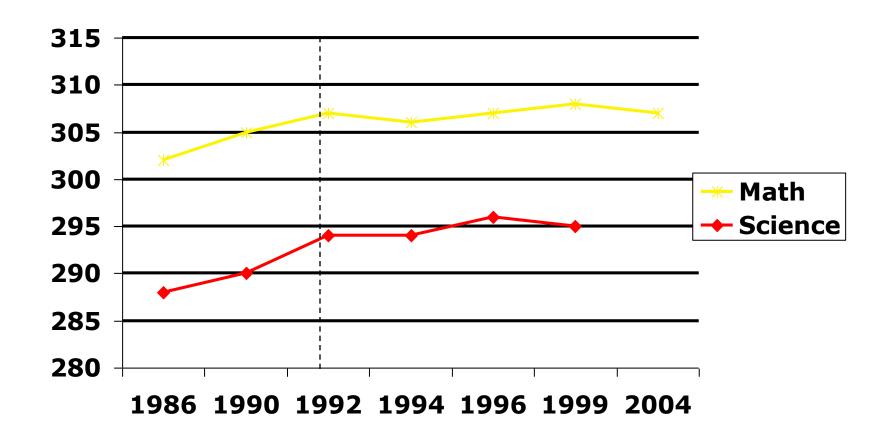
Note: Long-Term Trends NAEP

Source: NAEP 2004 Trends in Academic Progress.

Math and Science?

At first glance, appear to be trending upwards.

High School Achievement: Math and Science: NAEP Long-Term Trends

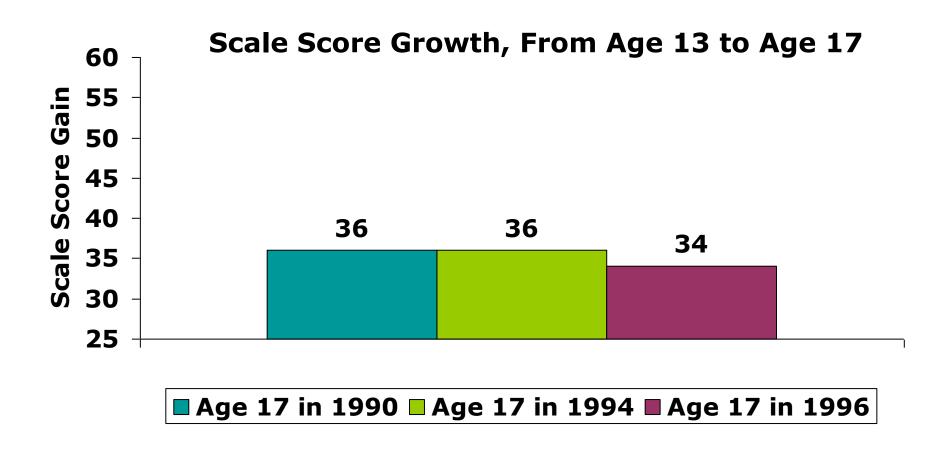


Source: NAEP 1999 Trends in Academic Progress.

But it turns out—at least in math-that all of that growth is
attributable to stronger math
skills in students coming up from
elementary school.

Value Added in High School Math Actually Declined During the Nineties

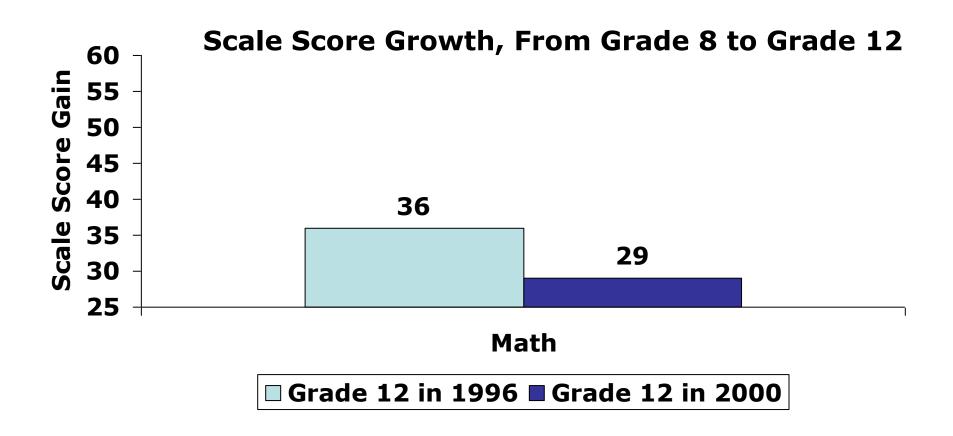
Value Added Declining in High School Math...



Note: Scale score gains reflect the difference between the scale scores of 17-year-olds and the scale scores of 13-year-olds four years prior.

Source: NCES, 1999. Trends in Academic Progress. Data from Long Term Trend NAEP

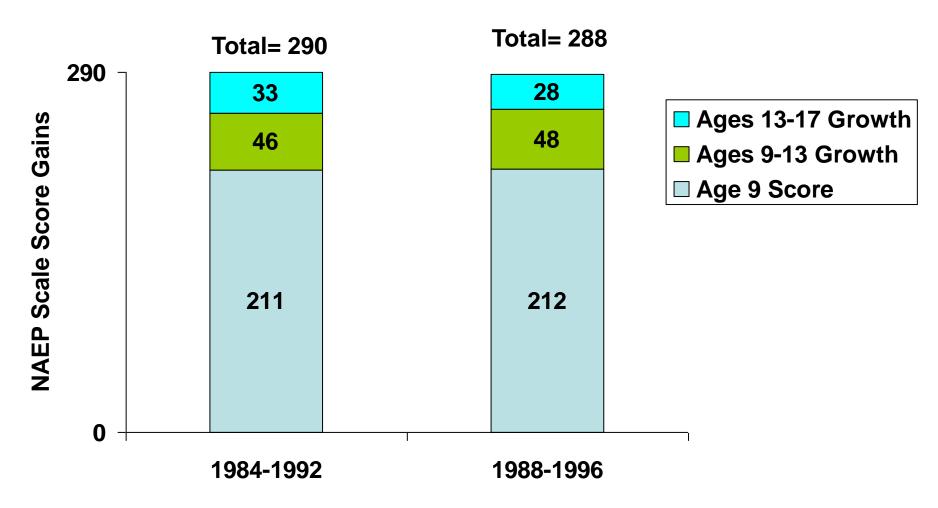
... Still



Note: Scale score gains reflect the difference between the scale scores of 12th Graders and the scale scores of 8th Graders four years prior.

Source: NAEP Data Explorer, http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/nde

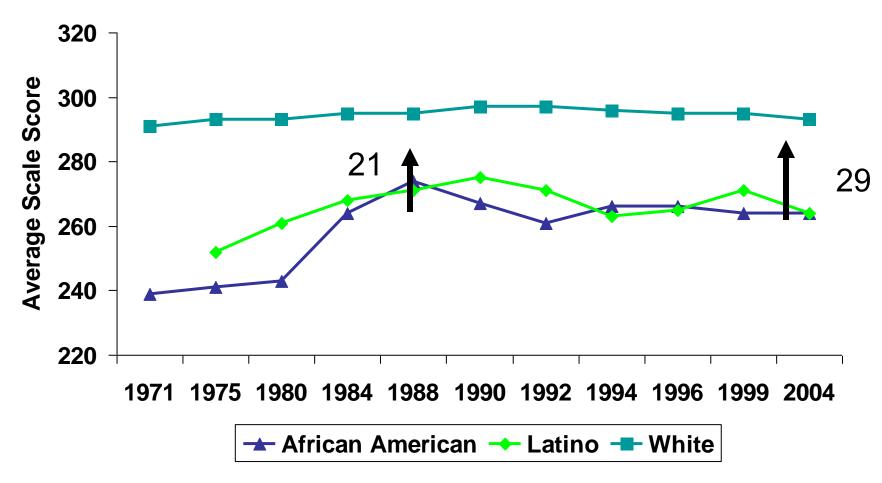
Reading: Students Entering High School Better Prepared, But Leaving Worse



Source: NCES, 1999. Trends in Academic Progress. Data from Long Term Trend NAEP

And gaps between groups wider today than in 1990

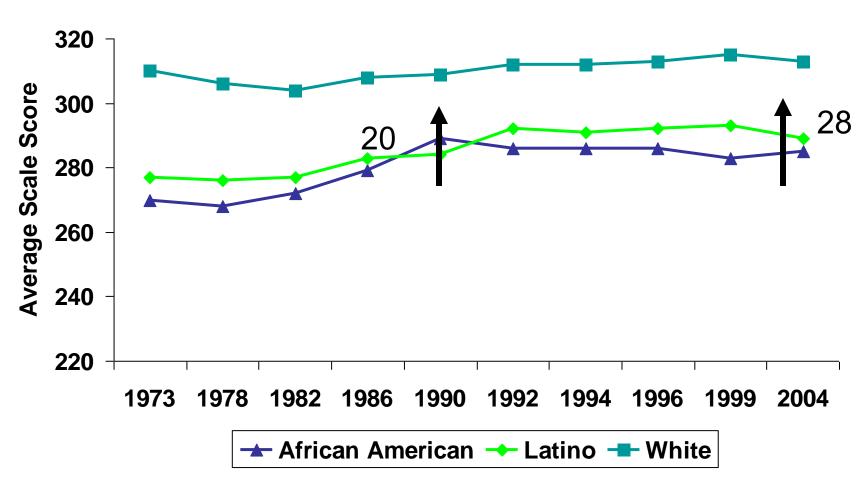
NAEP Reading, 17 Year-Olds



Note: Long-Term Trends NAEP

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NAEP 2004 Trends in Academic Progress

NAEP Math, 17 Year-Olds



Note: Long-Term Trends NAEP

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NAEP 2004 Trends in Academic Progress

Why so much less progress in our high schools?

Hormones?

If so, we'd see the same pattern in other countries.

And we don't.

A few years ago, we got a wake up call when the 1999 PISA results were published.

US 15 Year-Olds Rank Near Middle Of The Pack Among 32 Participating Countries: 1999

	U.S. RANK
READING	15TH
MATH	19TH
SCIENCE	14TH

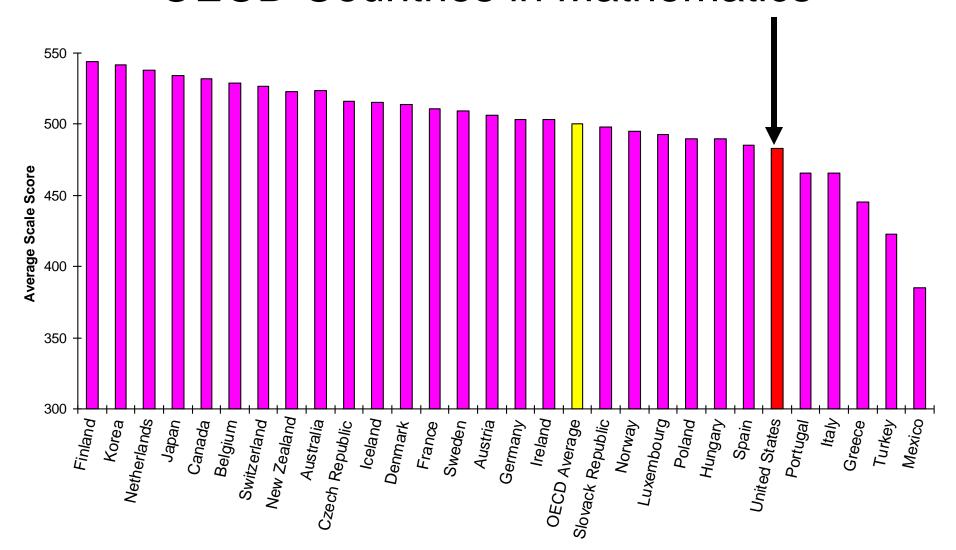
The new ones?

PISA 2003: US 15 Year-Olds Rank Near The End Of The Pack Among 29 OECD Countries

	U.S. RANK
READING	20 TH
MATH	24 TH
SCIENCE	19 TH

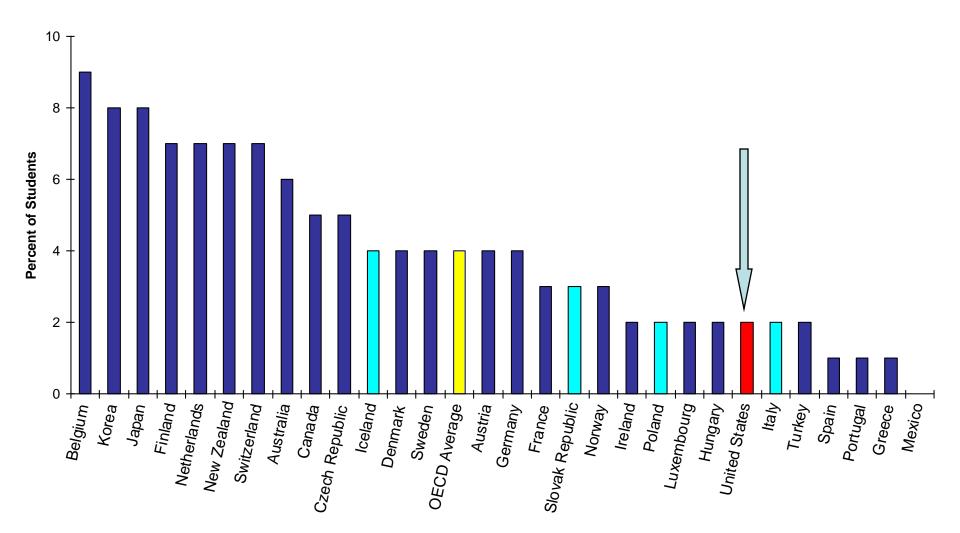
A closer look at math?

2003: U.S. Ranked 24th out of 29 OECD Countries in Mathematics

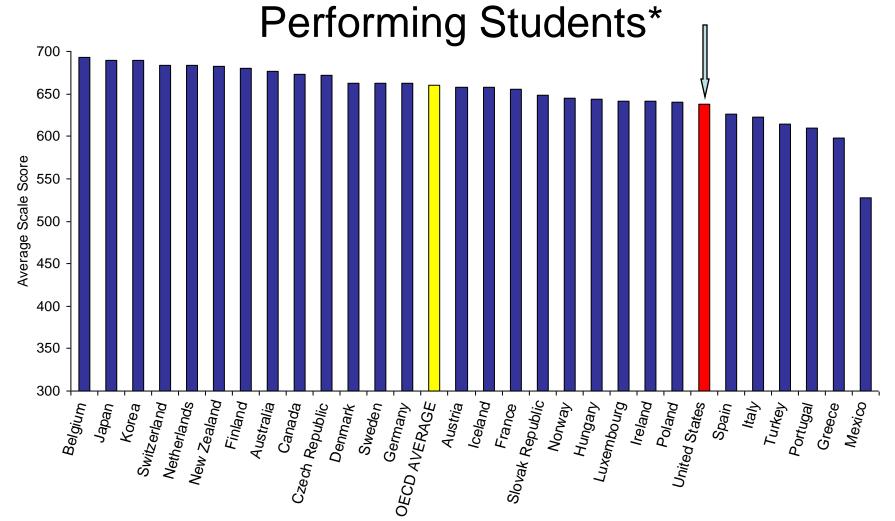


Problems are not limited to our high-poverty and high-minority schools . . .

U.S. Ranks Low in the Percent of Students in the Highest Achievement Level (Level 6) in Math

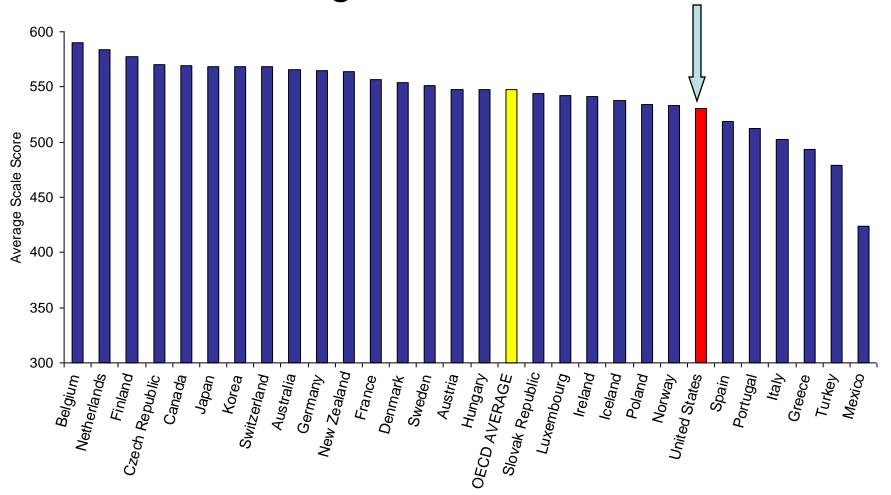


U.S. Ranks 23rd out of 29 OECD Countries in the Math Achievement of the Highest-



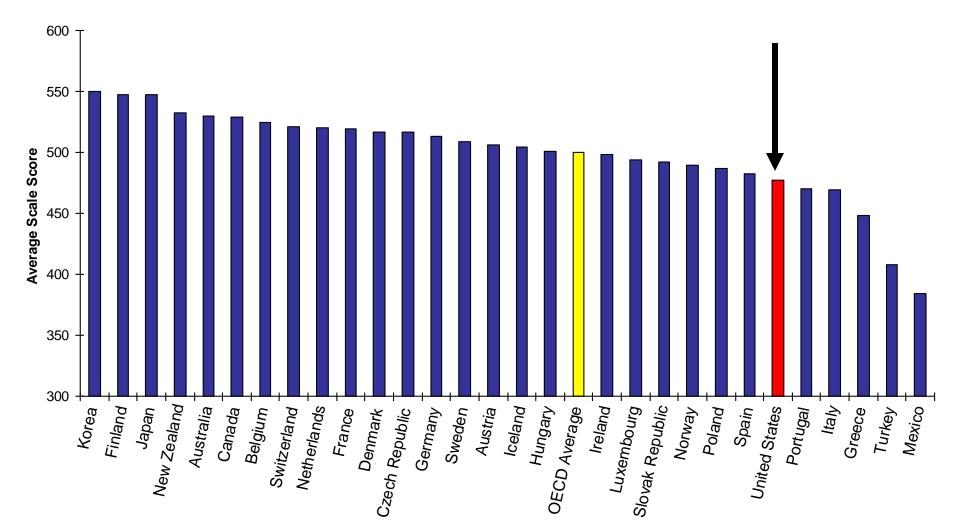
* Students at the 95th Percentile

U.S. Ranks 23rd out of 29
OECD Countries in the Math Achievement
of High-SES Students



Problems not limited to math, either.

PISA 2003: Problem-Solving, US Ranks 24th Out of 29 OECD Countries



<u>Source</u>: NCES, 2005, International Outcomes of Learning in Mathematics, Literacy and Problem Solving: 2003 PISA Results. NCES 2005-003

One measure on which we rank high?

Inequality!

We know that school principals improve student achievement more that any other factor except the classroom teacher.